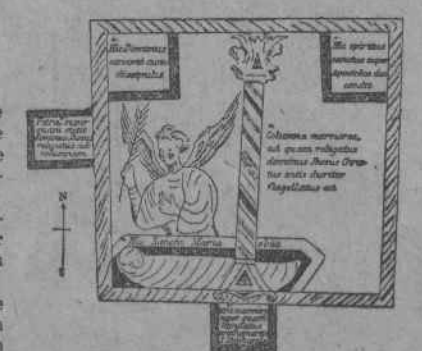
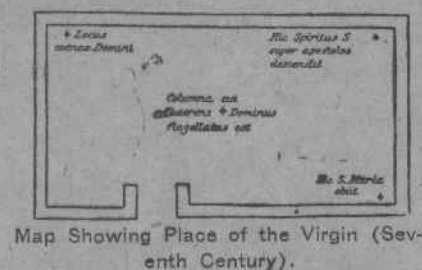


The Site of the HOME OF THE VIRGIN Belongs to Germany.

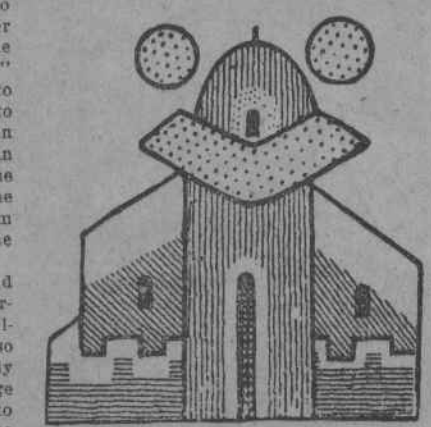
Presented to the Kaiser
by the Sultan During
His Palestine
Crusade.



Church of Zion and Place of the Virgin
(Eighth Century).



Church of St. Mary on Zion (Ninth Century).



Church of Zion (Eleventh Century).

WHEN the Kaiser was in Palestine last year it was cabled that the Sultan had presented him with the site of "the home of the Virgin" at Jerusalem.

Most persons were puzzled by this dispatch, for comparatively few had ever heard that there was a house of the Virgin at Jerusalem.

To settle all doubts in the matter the German Society for Palestine Exploration is investigating the whole subject through a well-known agent, Professor Carl Mommer and P. Palmer. The result of their investigation has just appeared in the form of the Palestine Society, proving by strong chain of tradition and a series of early maps that there was actually a "House of the Virgin," and that this site is the one presented to the German Emperor and by him turned over to the German Catholics.

The word "dormitio" (Latin for sleeping place) has been generally adopted to point out that place in which, according to tradition, the house of the Apostle John stood, and to which Mary, mother of Jesus, went after the Crucifixion, and where she died some thirteen years later. The fact that she was intrusted to John is recorded in the New Testament (John xix. 25-27): "When Jesus therefore saw his mother and the disciple standing by, whom he loved, he saith unto his mother: Woman, behold thy son! Then saith he to the disciple: Behold thy mother! And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home."

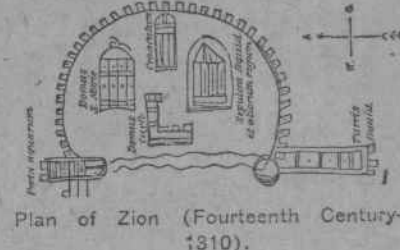
There can be no shadow of doubt that the disciple John took care of Mary from that day forth, but tradition steps in to state that the house to which he took her was on Mount Zion, not very far from the Coenaculum, or site of the "Last Supper."

The Virgin died in 45 or 47, according to tradition, after which John went to Ephesus. Here then was the house in which she died, and tradition of Christian and Moslem alike placed the site at the spot lately given to the Kaiser by the Sultan. It lies northwest of the Moslem sanctuary El-Nebi Daud, considered the tomb of David by the Mohammedans.

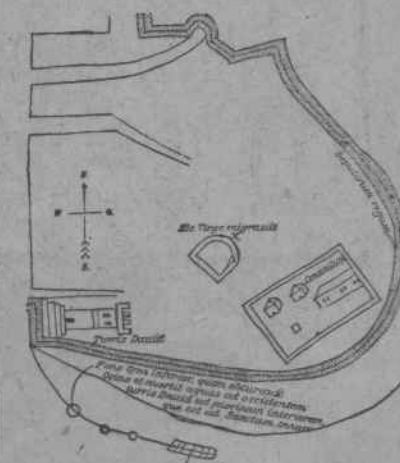
The German Catholics have long had their eyes upon this spot, but by no persuasion could they prevail upon the Sultan to give the "unbelievers" a spot so near the holy tomb of David. It was only on the occasion of the Kaiser's pilgrimage that these Catholics petitioned him to secure the spot from the Sultan, which he succeeded in doing, and then turned it



MME. DEMONT BRETON'S FAMOUS PAINTING OF THE VIRGIN AND THE INFANT JESUS, SHOWING THE HOUSE OF THE VIRGIN IN THE BACKGROUND.



Plan of Zion (Fourteenth Century—1310).



Plan of Zion (Fourteenth Century—1350).



Plan of Zion (Fourteenth Century—1390).

Scientific Investigation
Proves It to be the
Home of the
Saviour's
Mother.

over to those who had so long desired to possess it.

Professor Mommer has since investigated the matter, and finds that on all of the modern maps of Mount Zion there is no indication of this site as the "dormitio." But when he studied ancient maps he found it plainly marked as the house of John, or the place in which the Virgin lived and died.

Going backward it was found that Marino Sanudo had indicated the spot to the northeast of the Coenaculum with the words "Hic Virgo migravit" (here the Virgin died).

All traditions agree that John's house was very near the house of the Last Supper. It is also a tradition that the first gatherings of the faithful after the Crucifixion took place in this house, making it actually the first Christian Church. In fact, as late as the fifteenth century a church stood on this spot. It is apparent that the nearness to the Coenaculum created some confusion, due largely to the fact that a large basilica erected by Constantine over the Coenaculum reached out and included the house of John within its walls.

The oldest known pilgrim of the time of Constantine (333) found but one church on Mount Zion, near the so-called house of Calaphas. Others found no place called after the Virgin until the fifth century, when a traveller tells the tale of having seen the place where the Virgin died. From that time on the geographers describe the spot and the church dedicated to the Virgin, which was built there.

A glance at the accompanying maps will show that they knew much of the architecture as well as of the location of the church.

These ancient maps bring the tradition down in an unbroken line to the twelfth century, after which the exploits of the Templars aided in keeping the location in mind. Sepp, one of the leading modern authorities state that "west of the Coenaculum is the remains of an old wall. Here, according to tradition, stood the house of John, where the Virgin lived and died."

Professor Mommer concludes that there is every reason to accept this tradition, and to believe that the spot on which the Templars built a church to the Virgin (1139-1140), and on which the German Catholics will now build one in her honor, is the actual spot on which the house of John stood, and that here she lived after the crucifixion until her death, in 45 or 47.

EARL OF YARMOUTH IS NOW ARRANGING AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT NEWPORT. TROLLEY CAR FUNERALS ARE QUITE POPULAR IN CHICAGO.

THE Earl of Yarmouth is the most sought after man in Newport.

During the intervals he can snatch from his social engagements he is busy planning for a musical farce comedy to be given on the evenings of September 5 and 6, in the theatre of the Casino.

The Earl has been fairly besieged with young maids and matrons who desire to take part in the cast.

The problem of filling the artistic needs of the performance and not offending any of his friends by leaving them out of the cast has been a difficult proposition.

It has been cleverly solved by limiting the performers to those who have had previous experience.

The rehearsals are already begun, and it is hard to imagine a man with more difficult task on hand than the Earl has undertaken in shouldering the whole responsibility of making these theatricals a success.

He is the stage manager, director, leading man and costume designer. Every morning he may be seen at the "casino, chatting to first one, then another of a bevy of pretty girls.

The Earl is young, handsome and sprightly. He had the misfortune to offend Her Majesty, the Queen of England, some time since by appearing at private theatricals in a rose-colored ballet skirt and executing a pas seul.

His "make-up" was superb and he resembled a voluptuous blond beauty.

He was arrayed with the complete paraphernalia of a coryphée—even to the scarlet lips and heelless sandals of a ballerina.

Her Majesty considered this a lack of dignity in a nobleman whose social position was the highest in English society.

The Earl of Yarmouth is medium height and of slender build. Female attire is very becoming to him.

He has had a vast amount of amateur theatrical experience before audiences of fashionable people in London, Paris and on the Continent.

The tickets are to be sold by the patronesses, who will make a house to house canvass.

The Earl has been so enthusiastically received in America that he has expressed himself as anxious to amuse his friends in

Newport as well as to help a deserving charity.

The money earned is to be donated to the Newport Hospital, a favorite beneficiary of the Summer colony.

There are to be two plays. Each entirely different in character from the other.

The first is called "Our Bitterest Foe." It is founded on an incident in the Franco-Prussian war.

There are only three performers, two men and a woman.

The officer, who has the opportunity of wearing a very gorgeous uniform, is a no less distinguished person than the Earl. His stage name is Armand de la Vallere. Mr. Paul D'Hauterville has the other male part.

Miss Bessie Hunter is the heroine. The play is of a highly emotional character, and will doubtless be a great success as a curtain raiser.

The second play—the piece de resistance of the evening—is a musical farce comedy, called "A Creature of Impulse."

The story is a rural idyl, embracing several fine opportunities to introduce the Earl in his art of fun-making.

He is endeavoring to obtain permission from the owners of "A Runaway Girl" to embody some skits from that farce in "A Creature of Impulse."

The Earl takes the part of Peter, a miller. The leading lady in the cast is Miss Bessie Hunter. Her name is Berpito. Lieutenant H. B. Fabu takes the part of Sergeant Bloague.

Brunelhardt is to be acted by Mr. "Tom" F. Cushing.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt will be Martha. Miss Daisy Pierson will excite curiosity prior to the production when it is known her part in the play has no name other than "a strange old lady."

The villagers are Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Adolph Ladeburg, Mrs. J. Lanfer Noelle, Mrs. Victor Sorehan and Misses Lily Oelrichs, Madeline Goddard, Miss Little and Miss Augusta Hunter.

Messrs. Phoenix Ingraham, Louis White, J. Ellis Postlewhite, Humphrey Owen, Max Muller, the two last named of the British Embassy; George Scott, William Post, Jr., Austin Gray and Clement Cleveland, Jr.

The play will be performed in the little

gold and white theatre of the Casino.

This picturesque corner of the Casino grounds is reached only after a long walk through the box bordered gravel paths.

The floor of this room is stained oak.

The ceiling is frescoed a delicate blue, dotted with electric lights at intervals of about a foot apart.

The bulbs gleam like stars and the effect at night is beautiful.

The stage is small, but deep. It is fitted with all the modern theatrical appliances.

The stage is set for the Arden forest scene in "As You Like It" when the dances are given.

The long end is left to float in the air.

Over this is to be draped a mantilla-like

veil.

The identity of the wearer will be entirely concealed, and the fun will last for a couple of hours.

Supper will be served and the ladies will unmask.

Among the patronesses of Lord Yarmouth's theatricals are the following ladies at Newport: Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Clinton Gray, Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

There are all to be uniform, made of a heavy black lace.

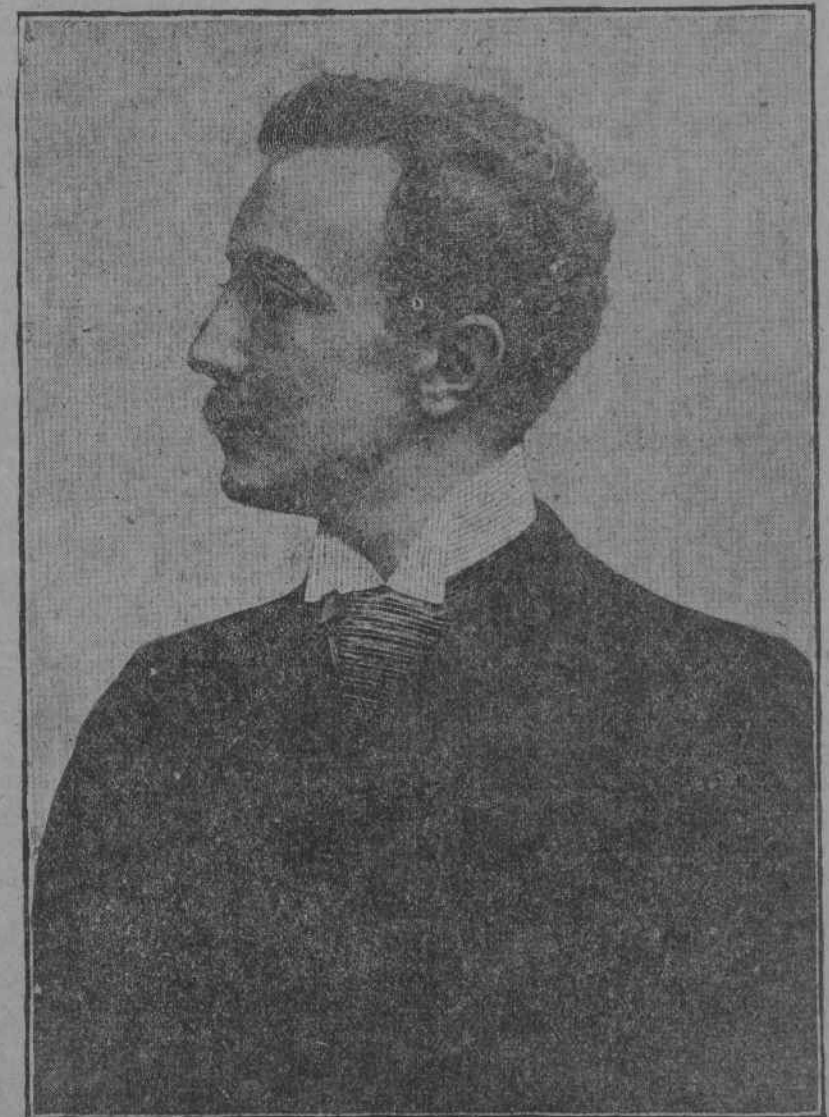
The headresses are to be turbans of black point d'esprit, wound like in a Turkish harem, about the head.

The long end is left to float in the air.

Over this is to be draped a mantilla-like

WOULD YOU GIVE A FRANC FOR THIS PICTURE?

It Is the One Count Castellane Is Getting a Royalty on for Its Sale in Paris.



Count Boni de Castellane, Whose Royalty Consists of 10 Per Cent on the Sale of the Picture.

a full Parliament, for an interview with Elizabeth, were all refused.

Copies of three letters, two said to have been written by her, and one from Basington, were submitted to the trial commission.

On these she was sentenced to death in the Star Chamber at Westminster.

This also was a mock trial, that had been made up beforehand. It is another instance of "pre-judice."

The trial of Charles I. in England, two centuries ago, was a great historical case. In that instance it was false rulership that was on trial, just as in the present case it is justice that is on trial, not Dreyfus.

Charles I. was a martyr to bad principles. One of these was that "a king could do no wrong."

He didn't understand that the English people wanted to get rid of their sovereign, but were too loyal to royalty to tell him that they wanted to depose him.

He did not understand that the condition on which an English king ruled was that he should not interfere with the Government.

In England a monarch reigns, but does not govern. Queen Victoria understands that, and her success is due to it.

If Charles I. had been wise, and instead of trying to rule over the Puritans, he had invited them and their wives to a garden party, he would have been a more successful king.

The Prince of Wales knows how to do just the right thing in a case of this sort.

Cromwell was compelled to place Charles I. on trial for his life. For Cromwell himself was in danger from the angry zeal of those who considered his negotiations with Charles as a sign of treachery to the national cause.

Powerful as Cromwell was he could do nothing but stand by and let the popular torrent sweep on to its work of doom.

The House of Lords had refused to take any part in the trial of the king, and so a small body of independents formed a body of 135 commissioners, who, under the name of the High Court of Justice, proceeded in the name of the English people to arraign King Charles I. as "a traitor and malicious

I. ZANGWILL ON FOUR GREAT TRIALS OF HISTORY.

Continued from Page Nine.

levier of war."

He was judged before he was tried.

With beat of drum and sound of trumpet, the trial was proclaimed to give it the mark of martial authority.

To show the temper of the court the Great Seal of the King was broken before he was tried.

The trial was held on the 20th of January, 1649, in Westminster Hall.

When the King was brought before the court in a sedan chair the commissioners did not remove their hats.

Nothing could have shown plainer that they had already deposed him as King in their minds before he had been convicted of the charges brought against him.

A Frenchman would call this a case of "pre-judice," a thing judged and settled beforehand.

There was a good deal of grotesque formality in the Charles I. trial.

Coke, the great Solicitor-General of England, had prepared an elaborate legal charge, laying all the blame of their civil war upon the King.

It so angered the royal prisoner that he cried out, "Hold!" and rapped the great Coke with his gold-headed cane.

There was very bad taste for a prisoner at the bar, but the King couldn't learn obedience to his subjects so suddenly.

The execution of Charles I. marked the downfall of absolute monarchy and the beginning of constitutional government in England.

Louis XVI. of France was another victim of political conditions.

His trial before the National Convention of 1793 was a purely prejudged affair.

He was accused of plotting against the liberty of the people.

Malshesher, one of the King's former ministers, at the peril of his own life undertook to defend the monarch.

The only semblance of trial was a stormy debate in the Convention.

The King was declared guilty and sentenced to die. He was even denied the plea for a three days' respite, and was executed at once.

In that moment as the King's bloody head was held up the people shouted "Vive la République!" So the republic was born!

But where was Justice?

Had she not been beheaded, too?

RELIEF AT LAST! MAHLER ELECTRIC APPARATUS



For the Removal of Superfluous Hair.

Electrolysis is the ONLY method which will give permanent relief to ladies suffering from this most annoying blemish.

The Mahler Electric Apparatus can be operated by any lady. No pain or injury possible. Also removes moles, warts, and warts and other facial blemishes.

Simple, Safe, Economical.

Ladies are invited to send for descriptive circular and full particulars. Correspondence confidential.

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Send us your name and address and we will send you 1000 Columbia Yacht Pins to sell for us.

These pins are sold at 10 cents each. Every American boy or girl who sells 1000 of these pins will receive a \$1.00 Gold Ring set with beautiful diamonds. We will also send you a \$1.00 Gold Ring set with beautiful diamonds. We will also send you a \$1.00 Gold Ring set with beautiful diamonds.

First Premiums ever offered for a similar service. We trust you will write to-day.

COLUMBIA YACHT, Dept. M, Central Falls, R. I.

Free for One Day's Work

We are giving away this Beautiful Gold-plated Watch and other valuable prizes to the winners of our "One Day's Work" contest.

It is the most wonderful contest ever devised. Send your name and full address, no money required, and we will send you 1000 "One Day's Work" pins to sell for us.

We will also send you a \$1.00 Gold Ring set with beautiful diamonds. We will also send you a \$1.00 Gold Ring set with beautiful diamonds.

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THE DILEMMA OF THE PULLMAN TWINS.

Continued from Page Nine.

who was a school teacher, is handsome, it has been decided that the gold cure is with auburn tresses and a Junoesque figure.

It was in March, 1898, that Sanger's fate was settled. In August of the same year George hurriedly left New Jersey in company with Miss Fernald, lately his brother's fiancée, and they were married in New York.

Since then George has been behaving as badly as ever. He has quarreled with his wife and has announced that he will get a divorce and has grounds for it. His wife's friends say that the grievances are all on her side, but that she is trying to arrange matters amicably with her husband.

With an eye on the money, however, he has been cutting it out at a lively rate. I'm broke. I haven't got a dollar in bank, and it's a case of White Plains or my income will be cut off.

"No more booze after next Tuesday. Remember, I drink no more. Mother will not have it and I must have money."

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